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ἐνθα βουλαὶ μὲν γερόντων καὶ νέων ἀνδρῶν ἀμύλλαι  
καὶ χοροὶ καὶ Μοῦσα καὶ ἀγλαΐα.

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EDITORS :

J. P. CAMPBELL, N. Y., . . . . . S. M. MILLER, Pa.

TREASURER :

THOS. W. HARVEY, N. J.

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SHELLEY AND BYRON.

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FIRST PRIZE ESSAY, BY W. H. UNDERWOOD, '75, OF N. Y.

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Half a century has elapsed, since Byron and Shelley lived and wrote. The generation which suffered itself to be enchanted by the misanthropic reveries of the one, and enraged at the utopian speculations of the other, has passed away, and with it the deep interest and expectant attention with which great minds are wont to be regarded by their own age. The personal history of these poets, which was so peculiar and remarkable, is no longer prominently before the reader of their poetry. The charm of Byron's name,—once the pass-word between love-lorn souls,—the passionate admiration for his poetry, the envy of contemporaries, the indignant spirit of society exist no longer. Shelley's youthful speculations, and the just indignation they provoked have been forgotten. The little drama of their lives is concluded, and we of a succeeding age look back to learn its lessons and estimate its character.

Just prior to the decade in which these poets flourished every stratum of society was in a condition of change. The masses were advancing in knowledge and power, being

roused by the universal spirit of improvement which pervaded Europe after, and in consequence of the Revolution of '93. Ambition had entered their minds, and henceforward Democracy grew apace. Through the higher and more intellectual classes the agitation was not less real. The influence of German thought had become too mighty to be confined to the petty village of Königsberg or its surroundings. Philosophic speculation which had been constantly increasing in depth and import, at length overstepped its natural boundaries, and began to extend over France and Great Britain, and to exert an enthralling influence over thinking minds. A recent writer, referring to it, remarks: "It sought religious sentiment beyond dogmas; poetic beauty beyond rules; critical truth beyond myths." It shook the firmest minds, disturbed the most confident faith, and roused the most indolent dreamers. Through it, errors and mistaken notions were eradicated, and a firmer basis for truth established. And even yet, though its vital power is gone, its influence lingers, to modify the culture and determine the development of the present age.

The effects of these movements are exhibited in the lives and writings of Byron and Shelley. The one, though nobly born, lived a wandering and dissolute life, with no higher principles of action than the indulgence of his tastes and appetites, and the ambition to gain fame from a multitude which could not have given it, had it not been for the new element in their social life: the other, with a wonderfully active mind which overflowed with vigorous thought and poetic sentiment, was distraught with ideas of life and destiny which the speculations of Hume and Voltaire, together with the skeptical character of his own mind, suggested. Never before, among English poets, had such a dreamer appeared, never before had such frantic visions been restrained by such melodious verses. The extremes



of metaphysical speculation and poetic fancy were united in him, and in everything extremes resulted. Thus, together, these poets represent the change in English life and thought which was instituted during the first quarter of the present century.

The names of Byron and Shelley have been frequently associated in literature. Their peculiar history, their personal friendship, their unusual characters, their early and melancholy deaths have permanently united them in the history of their age. Twin brothers they were in poesy; with many striking contrasts, it is true, but bound together by an identity of pursuit and fortune, in indissoluble bands; and, in our brief sketch, we shall endeavor to consider the prominent features which this union presents.

And first, their early development. All the world are familiar with the story of Byron's childhood. As Macaulay says, he was born to all that men covet and admire, yet every blessing was embittered by a curse. He was of an ancient and noble house, yet the son of a ruined roué, who died shortly after the poet's birth. His mother, though not wanting in affection, was tormented by a temper which rendered her wholly unfit to govern her son. At an early age Byron began to exhibit his strange character. His pride, which had been fostered by his devoted parent, developed into something monstrous, and his vicious temper, made worse by the same affectionate being, combined to make him, in his ill-humor, a detestable nuisance. When eight years of age, he fell for the first time a victim to the tender passion. Of this attachment he writes: "How very odd, that I should have been so utterly devoted to that girl, at an age when I could neither feel passion, nor know the meaning of the word. I could not sleep: I could not eat: I could not rest." And four years later, he experienced another and a fiercer attack of the same malady. Such was the childish trait which matured beneath the sunny skies

of Italy, amid the license of Venetian manners. At the customary age he was dispatched to boarding school. There his peculiarities became more apparent. His pride was constantly wounded by his deformity. His highly strung nature could not endure the taunts of his fellows; he became morbid, despondent and, finally, indifferent. "He was," says M. Taine, "a stoic from pride." Yet this pride, as appeared later, was not self-esteem; it was wholly objective. He valued the opinions of others, his position in society, his reputation at large; but for his estimation of himself as a true nobleman, he seemed to care very little. There was nothing intellectual in his aspirations. The Peer, not the Poet, was his ideal. He had no guiding hand, nor restraining voice, to curb and direct his wayward powers; and with the gift of poetry—the most dangerous bestowed upon man, as Scott avows,—it is not strange, that he became a wanton, reckless mortal, with his finer traits smothered by his baser nature. Thus he entered upon his career, without the principles of morality or religion to protect him, amid the temptations of a peculiarly hazardous position, and with the memory of a dissolute father as his model for manhood.

With Shelley, as with Byron, youth was a perfect index of after life. He was born in happiness, and nurtured amid happy influences. The trials and troubles which gathered about his youth were of his own creating. Unlike Byron, he might have looked back with pride to the unstained honor of his family name, but ancestry and material greatness did not attract him. We first hear of him at school, a bright eyed, curly headed boy just from the nursery. A few years later at Eton his frail, fawn-like form was jostled about among his burly schoolmates. His childish training, with only a sister for his companion, had scarcely fitted him for the rigorous life at Eton in its semi-civilized condition, and perhaps on this account his latent qualities were

stirred so violently to life. Be this as it may, it was at Eton that the key-note of his life was struck. Byron's nature was stubborn, because he feared his dignity would be impaired by yielding. Shelley resisted because resistance was the very essence of his being. It was the loftiest conception he could form, and it ruled him under all circumstances. Whether it was the behests of instructors, or the school tyranny then in vogue, it mattered not. Though kind and obliging to his associates, diligent and persevering in studies not prescribed for him, he could not abide compulsion. He comprehended the grandeur of a character like "Prometheus," but could not discern the loftier beauty of that divine submission which belongs to Christianity. Shelley was not, like Byron, instinct with passion; there was in him too much of the spiritual. His thoughts were of higher subjects; his ideal was intellectual; his pride was to feel free and unconquerable. His temptations were not to vice, though his theories were fatal to virtue. He, too, was without a guiding friend, yet we doubt whether he would have brooked control. He had tasted disappointment and there was no more peace for him, not even with himself.

Such were the moulding circumstances and characteristics of the early lives of these poets; strange stories of stranger beings—beings on the verge of manhood, and destined to agitate a world.

Turning from their early life to their poetic natures, let us consider the moving principle of each. To the casual observer, no similarity appears between them, yet a closer study will reveal a very near resemblance. Byron, from the indolence engendered by his position, did not manifest his genius till the poignant criticism of Jeffrey stung him to consciousness. Then indeed, he sprang furious to life, like Minerva, "armed with deadly weapons, and blazing in sudden light." And once roused, he banished indolence forever, and taxed to their utmost limit both his mental and

bodily powers. Shelley, on the contrary, possessed, as we have intimated, a very active mind; and he wrote because it was the most natural thing for him to do. Of his immature productions nothing need be said. It was not till some years later, though yet a beardless boy, that, after being expelled by the university, excommunicated by the church, deprived of his civil rights by the Lord Chancellor, and discarded by every member of his family, he declared himself at war with God and all the world, and cloaked himself with a rude garb of infidelity, which, as DeQuincey remarks, probably meant very little.

It is at this juncture that the most striking similarity between these poets appears. It is their antagonism, which, animated by different motives and manifested in a different manner, proceeded from like sources. Though Byron had raised up a swarm of enemies by his first satire, he had gained hosts of admirers. Had he, while at the height of his personal popularity, merely continued the immoralities which society is prone to wink at, he would have suffered less, but, in a fit of virtuous affection, he plighted his troth and took himself a wife. On his wedding day began his misery, though its consummation dates a year later. Of its origin nothing was ever positively known; yet it is not probable that his wife was prepared to be the companion of a reformed rake, or that he was a man to regard his nuptial vows with scrupulous integrity. Whatever was the cause matters little. The scandal was seized upon by his watchful enemies, and held up to the virtuous gaze of the British public, till they felt themselves outraged, and were taken with what Macaulay styles one of their "moral fits." With scarcely more reason to censure him now than before his marriage, they condemned and repudiated him. He was cut on the streets, hissed in the theaters, excluded from ball-rooms, and lampooned by the papers. This was the second shock he had received, and the effect was soon mani-

fest. He was driven to despair and to vice. Honest and generous, yet carnal and revengeful, he threw himself, unrestrained, into a whirlpool of licentiousness, and commenced a general onslaught against his fello-women. Misanthropy tinged his life; antagonism breathed in all his writings. Having been once the idol of society, he felt his degradation the more keenly, and involved the innocent with the malicious in his vituperation. He was pitted against morality, because morality had spurned him. While he was careful not to damage his literary reputation by overt acts, he instilled a poison into the public mind, by which it was vitiated for years. He fought goodness, virtue, happiness, because they had deserted him; and to their vacant haunts came unbidden, malice, lust, despair. All the currents of his being set in misery. No hope for the future; no joy from the past. How true of him is Tennyson's stanza:

Comfort? Comfort scorn'd of devils! this is truth the  
poet sings,

That a sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering hap-  
pier things!

Shelley's antagonism, while it presents some kindred features, was of a different nature. Circumstances intensified it, without changing its character. In his own words, "I always go on till I am stopped, and never am stopped." It was innate, proceeding as his deepest conviction, and the result of closest thought. He seems to have been born a speculator. Purely intellectual ideas were his delight. Being utterly destitute of religious training, his vigorous mind soon went astray among the mysterious problems of religion. Then reason was his ultimate tribunal, and the sorry judgments it pronounced, perverted the whole course of his life. Yet he never saw his error; his confidence in the infallibility of his judge never wavered. Like many youthful speculators, he had formed, as the result of faultless logic, theories on morality, justice, government and social institutions,—theo-

ries false in themselves, and inconsistent with Christian civilization. When, therefore, full of these conceits and devoid of experience, he came in contact with the world, he found himself in difficulties. He was, as is almost universally admitted, the least false of human creatures, and hence, with all the confidence which thinking oneself in the right begets, he set himself to pull down the slavish structures which the ages had reared for the happiness and comfort of mankind. Chastity, he dubbed a "fanatical idea;" prostitution, the "the legitimate offspring of marriage;" religion, a "prolific fiend." There was nothing in modern life, which harmonized with his theories. He seemed a spirit of the race of Ariel, an inhabitant of some distant orb, where in his eyes all was purer and more perfect than on this fallen earth. The difficulties he encountered only acted as stimulants to his zeal. By banishing him from Oxford, the University Dons only strengthened his purpose to proselyte the christian world to Atheism,—his ideal creed, in which each member of the human family would be, like him, "wise and just and free." Resistance with Shelley was thus innate. His mind had received a wrench which distorted the rational view of man's highest development. He was ever gazing at a mystery; he dreamed of human perfectibility, and in his innocence advocated theories as abominable as they were false. On finding himself at variance with everything and everybody, he did not, like Byron, feel embittered against the world. He had never experienced the sweets of popular flattery, and his earnest effort was to live retired and apart from men with whom he had no sympathies, in a world, peopled by his own pure imagination, where his wildest visions were living realities.

Such was the antagonism of Byron and Shelley. It, perhaps, more than anything else, determined the tone of their writings. It turned the thoughts of Byron inward, and made him miserable; it gave Shelley an unflinching

source of thought, and inspired some of his grandest poetry. It is this, united to a noble theme, which makes his "Prometheus" incomparable, and this, combined with crime which renders his "Cenci" revolting. Byron showed this characteristic with scorn and hate. All through "Don Juan," he breathed revenge on the true and the good, in fatal, though seducing verses.

Another characteristic which these poets shared in common, and which united them in the literary history of the present century, was their skepticism.

Shelley's skepticism resulted from the erroneous conclusions to which his reason led him. He was not influenced materially by external circumstances in forming his creed, and, consequently, carried that creed to a point beyond all others. Of the darkest beings we are told, they "believe and tremble," but Shelley, in the words of DeQuincy, "believed and hated." With all the burning energy of his being, he denounced every principle and feature of christianity. Restrained and self-possessed on all other subjects, when this was introduced, he became furious. Such was his theory, but, in practice, he exhibited some of the noblest traits of Christianity; mild and gentle in all his actions, generous and forgiving to every one, sincere and truthful in his intentions, pure in thought and deed; for his denouncing marriage as a vicious institution was but another evidence of his unbalanced mind, because fidelity and honor were vital elements in his creed. Byron was a skeptic, not from conviction, but because it was in harmony with his philosophy of life. During the early part of his life, he had no religious belief; but, on his ejection from society, he grew desperate in this respect, as in many others. He did not reach infidelity after a course of reasoning; he accepted it without meditation as his rule of life. There was no fear of God before his eyes, no principle of morality to sway his motives. He was estranged from his maker,

and from all the world. From the depths of his despair his unbelief was begotten; and, ever and anon, he breaks forth from his skepticism with a heart-rending wail.

Father of Light! great God of Heaven!

Hear'st Thou the accents of despair?

Can guilt like man's be e'er forgiven?

Can vice atone for crimes by prayer?

Shelley's skepticism was of the head; Byron's, of the heart. Shelley's life, with the exception of his attitude toward Christianity, was in harmony with the system he so much despised; Byron's acts were in hostility to a creed he would not believe, but could not ignore.

Thé views which these poets held of their own existence were alike in one respect: there was no great aim in their life, nothing which concerned the chief end and purpose of their being. "Manfred" exhibits this characteristic in Byron, "Prometheus," the form it assumed with Shelley. Both poets strove for freedom, yet they did not realize how narrow is reason's scope, nor how tyrannical is passion's sway. Both yearned for happiness, yet, ignorant of the purest joy and peace, they sought it in vain among the phantoms of hope, the whispers of fancy, the pleasures of sense.

In their spheres they were intensely in earnest. Both wrote and published under difficulties,—Shelley under serious embarrassment, while he had not the popular encouragement which stimulated Byron, whose literary career was one grand triumph. Shelley learned lessons from experience; the more he wrote, the higher he rose, and the more rational he became. Byron ever sunk deeper and deeper; and his latest poems, in literary worth and moral tone, fall far below his earlier ones. Shelley excelled Byron in speculative thought, in chasteness of expression and in richness of versification. Wordsworth considered him the greatest master of harmonious verse in modern literature. But Byron's marvellous versatility surpassed



Shelley's finest qualities. Each poem displayed new and different powers. "Childe Harold" showed his remarkable fertility, his extensive learning and his vivid imagination. "Mazeppa," as a graceful, flowing narrative, has rarely been equalled. Keen wit and merciless satire are the essence of his "Bards and Reviewers." "The Vision of Judgment," though it shows his wild and profane spirit, shows, also, his great mental strength. "Beppo" abounds in playful humor. The sad, hopeless story of the "Prisoner of Chillon," told with rare beauty and exquisite pathos, betrays his deep insight into human nature, as well as a personal experience of some of the emotions of Bonnivard. And the dismay and horror revealed in the conception and execution of "Darkness" appall the sternest heart. In the words of another, "The greatness of Byron's genius is seen in 'Childe Harold'; its tenderness in the tales and smaller poems; its rich variety in 'Don Juan,'—a brighter garland few poets can hope to wear, but it wants the unfading flowers of hope and virtue."

The influence which these poets exerted on each other, and on their age, is worthy of a passing word. When together, Shelley was the master. Byron appreciated his opinions, and in many cases, profited by them. The intense individuality and self-impress with which his poems were stamped was becoming trite and monotonous; by the advice of Shelley he abandoned it in "Don Juan," his next work. Shelley was persuaded rather than advised by Byron. He understood why his poems lacked popularity, yet only by degrees did he descend from metaphysical mysteries to the language of common life. "The Skylark," "The Cloud" and "The Sensitive Plant" resulted from the change. The influence Shelley exerted on the age was undoubtedly pernicious. People judged him by his early and immature productions. A disturbed faith, an unsatisfied spirit, a rebellious mind were the effects which they produced. His

influence, however, was inconsiderable, because of the deeply metaphysical character of his writings, which made them sealed books to most readers. Byron, by his immense popularity, wielded a powerful influence on European morals. He wrote for all classes, and all read his poetry. Next to Shakespeare, he was the most widely known English poet on the Continent. His poetry moved the deep, dark passions of human nature, and through them, influenced morality and religion. The dismal portraits it presents cast a ghastly shade on the mind of the reader. Purity and happiness flee away, and it is with a feeling of relief that the reader breaks the spell which holds him to the weird verses.

There is one more similarity between these poets. Through youth, Fate had overshadowed them, and blighted their happiest prospects, yet now they were verging toward full manhood with its firmer hopes and maturer powers. But golden opportunity had slipped away. While they were condoling together over the deficiencies of the past, and anticipating with eagerness the possibilities of the future, death seized them and ended their careers. Shelley perished in the avenging billows of the Mediterranean; Byron, among the marshes of Missolonghi.

"O World! O Life! O Time!  
On whose last steps I climb,  
Trembling at that where I had stood before,  
When will return the glory of your prime?  
No more—oh never more!"

## THE CYPRIPEDIUM.

When laggard Winter, stooping,  
Uplifts his ermine cloak and flies apace ;  
And tender branches, drooping  
A'neath its weight, spring back to wonted place ;  
And brooks and birds are telling  
Of welcome summer-tide ;  
And snow-drop buds are swelling,  
Along the streamlet's side ;  
Where through the pines the south-wind blows,  
There wakes a little seed and grows.

And soon the tiny feeble wight  
Through rough pine-leaves pursues its toilsome way ;  
And ever pushes towards the light,  
And ever seeks the warmth and air of day.  
And now appears a crown of leaves,  
Around a tender stem.  
And on its tip, fair Flora weaves  
A bud like em'rald gem.  
At last the flow'r, in beauty dight,  
Shines forth full fair, and hails the light.

A dainty, airy shape it floats,  
Like shell of nautilus. With rosy tints  
'Tis dyed, and oft like bee-birds' throats,  
It crimson seems, and then pink-white it glints.  
And from its swaying bloom exhales  
An odor faint and sweet,  
And round its stem the sepal scales  
Cling close to kiss its feet.  
O rarely blows so sweet a flower,  
So fit to deck a fay-queen's bower !

Yet vain were all this fair array,  
All this rich loveliness would fade like mist,  
And never more would see the light of day,  
Did not some other power its life assist.  
For locked within its pearly gates,  
There lies a pris'ner wee,  
And languishes, and succor waits  
From knight, in form of bee.  
Who comes, all mailed in gold and black,  
And throws the cruel portals back.

And thou, O Man, dost *thou* not need  
From others' hands much help and care to thrive?  
And ow't thou not rich love indeed  
To those who *safe* to keep thee ever strive?  
From tiny bud to plant and flower  
Their sheltering arms enfold,  
In all thine ills from hour to hour  
Their *love* is love untold!  
And like the orchis-blossom fair,  
Thou livest *safe* by others' care!

F. D. A.

### THE GERMAN UNIVERSITY SYSTEM.

In an age so marked by educational progress as is our own, it is not strange that the comparative merits of the American, English and German university systems should become a question of much interest. Each has many excellencies; each is distinct from the others; each has been successful. No one of these three, however, is as yet victor; no one has been pronounced the best by the educated world. The contest between them is going on, and is likely to go on,—nay, it is doubtful if it ever ceases. The nations, of which these three systems are representatives, are so unlike, that it is quite certain that no one method of higher education would be adapted to them all. Indeed, it must be evident, that each country has adopted the system most suited to its wants; and that, consequently, there can be no true comparison. Therefore, in treating of the universities of Germany, I shall not compare them with our own or with those of England; but shall endeavor to point out some of the merits and some of the defects in a system, which though it would not answer for the United States or England, is yet the best for Germany.

“To train not merely skillful practitioners, but also future professors,” is the fundamental idea of this system. Self-perpetuation is the end of the German University;

while into the colleges of other nations this idea scarcely enters. The university is not regarded as the instrument by which the young are to be trained for life, but the young are expected to give themselves to the university that they may be the means of preserving the institutions to which, more than all others, Germany owes her glory and influence.

It is impossible that such a method should not be successful; for the foundation on which it stands is success. Knowledge for its own sake is the goal toward which the whole system strives. The student does not study "to keep in college, to take first in a contest for honors,"—nay, not even to acquire such information and training as will fit him for the duties of life. Knowledge in its purest and most abstract form is the object and result of his labors. The professor passes his existence in the severest mental toil; not that he may gain a livelihood, not that he may win distinction, not that he may fit young minds to grapple with the realities of the age: but solely, that he may increase his own learning; that he may impart to others the fruit of years of research; in short, that he may add to the sum of knowledge. Around the German student, around the German professor, there lies an infinite plane. He gazes over the expanse, and notes a small circumference. Within, all is bright, all is sure, all is known. He looks beyond. Another circumference comes into view much larger than the first. Here is a light spot and there a dark one; some knowledge and much ignorance, the whole mixture constituting speculation. He casts a glance ahead. All is black; ignorance reigns supreme. He knows, however, with the utmost certainty, that beyond the circumference which limits speculation there lie, under a deep covering of ignorance, stores of knowledge ever becoming more extended, more profound, till a circumference is reached whose diameter is infinity. Here, then, is his battle ground. Other men may struggle near him in the mad race for

honors; kingdoms and churches may be rent with political and religious dissensions. He heeds them not: but looking back at what is known and forward to the vast unknown, he shuts his eyes to all else; he pauses; and, watching from his study window, as some general from the loop-hole of the fort, the direction taken by his comrades and their progress against the foe, he marks the point where ignorance most prevails, and with the burning ardor of the warrior rushes forth. Here is the secret of success! here, the surpassing excellence of the German Universities! the excellence from which all the others arise, and which they all perpetuate!

While, however, these universities are based on the most solid foundation, they yet reveal serious defects. These, moreover, are such as are likely to spring from the principle which underlies the system; defects which are the natural fruit of the undivided pursuit of knowledge for its own sake. The chief one is the utter absence of all that is practical. It seems to be the aim of the university as far as possible to teach and to learn only the abstract, to study the science rather than the art. We shall now endeavor to show that the consequences of this method are evil.

Man is capable of many desires at the same time. According, however, as these desires increase in intensity, they decrease in quantity, until the whole energy of the man's being is centred on one object. Now, it is possible for him to go yet further, to select from the object one part, and pursue it to the exclusion of the rest. Nay, he may rise yet higher, and make the minutest fraction of the part his study. Similar to this has been the course of the Germans. They started originally to acquire knowledge for its own sake, as well as for gain or pleasure. Then perceiving that knowledge in itself offered the highest inducements, they ceased to pursue it with a view to pecuniary interest or scientific recreation. Going now a step beyond

in their earnestness after concentration, they discarded the practical element, and devoted themselves wholly to theoretic truth. This, in itself an evil, is yet greater when we consider its consequences. So far have the Germans gone, so great is the momentum that they have acquired, that it will be difficult for them not to proceed further, not to select some part of even the abstract for sole investigation. That this method is productive of astounding results in particular directions, the Germans have beyond all question shown. Yet it is possible,—nay, it is probable, that the object of study will be made so small that attainments, however great, will be of little value. He who devotes his life to forming one letter of the alphabet will never learn to write. Just so, if the German universities should confine themselves to one small division of theoretic truth, their additions to knowledge, though enormous in intension, would be so small in extension as to be of slight importance. They would be mathematical lines extending from the centre indefinitely into space. But the domain of knowledge must be enlarged, not by mathematical lines, which are without magnitude, but by a circumference ever increasing in extension as its radius, its intension, is lengthened.

Apart from this mathematical necessity, we have other demonstration. We know that the practical and the theoretical are so connected that the two flourish most when carried on in union, when theory is viewed as resulting in practice and practice as springing from theory. This is, at least, the opinion of M. Guizot, who writes as follows: "We are now compelled to consider—science and reality—theory and practice—right and fact—and to make them move side by side." By this method the progress in theory, the progress in practical skill, may not be so great as if one had been studied to the exclusion of the other: but the progress in actual knowledge will be greater; the theoretical element of this knowledge will be so much more thoroughly

understood that it will more than compensate by quality for what it lacks in quantity. And, moreover, if there be harm in the contraction of the object of the university's study to theory only, it would seem that a further contraction, a contraction to even a part of theory, must be detrimental. In this system, then, a neglect of the practical is at present the chief defect, and this defect is specially serious by reason of its consequences.

Another and serious fault growing out of the evil which we have just been contemplating is what we might call one-sidedness. When the university makes abstract knowledge its aim, and the students and professors some department of this knowledge their sole study, it is evident that each member must have great special and small general development, and the university as a whole be incapable of giving a symmetrical culture. That this tendency to specialities in education is an evil, is a disputed point. "The Conflict of Studies" is attracting much attention. It would seem that the specialist only can win success. Indeed, we think that it is just here that the German universities have shown their superiority. They decided years ago the contest now being waged in the educational systems of our own land and of England. Yet, while special culture is undoubtedly the demand of the age, it ought not to be one-sided in its tendency. It ought not to cause the student to bury himself in his books to such an extent as to sacrifice his manhood, as to forget the end of culture. It should not present that saddest of all spectacles, a being with a mighty mind but a little heart, a being whose whole energies are absorbed in the investigation of the digamma, but whose nature is insensible to the courtesies of society, whose heart can feel no sympathy with the distressed, whose feelings can be aroused by no act of political or religious tyranny. That the German professor is too often such a being, a recent writer has shown; and that the German student is in pre-



cisely this condition, Germany proves. The universities make Germany. They have given her her place among the nations. They contain her ablest minds as professors, and the flower of her youth as students. Briefly, in the universities is stored up a force greater than all others in the country. This force, then, must be capable of overcoming every other, good or bad, in the empire. This force we should naturally suppose would be applied for this purpose, for the correction of political and social evils; since the good of the people, their advance in civilization, is the one object of all others worthy of attention. Such, however, is not the case. The state may be under a government by no means the best; the people may be deserting the state in such numbers as to threaten depopulation: the university heeds it not. It looks out for its own interests; it goes no further. Absorbed in the pursuit of abstract truth, it hears not, it sees not, that which passes in the world around. "The German boy, though well informed, grows up in comparative ignorance of the great social and political movements around him;" and the university causes him in his wild pursuit after abstract truth to forget yet more his obligations to his country, his obligations to mankind.

There are, then, two inferences which we may draw from the universities of Germany. 1. Special culture, if not carried to an extreme, is good in the individual. 2. Special culture in the university is a failure. Let the student select his branch and, keeping in mind the end of all study, make its prosecution his life-work: but let the university graduate not merely abstract thinkers, profound though they may be, but also practical thinkers,—practical men. In short, let every department of science and also art be represented by scholars able to carry theory to the highest limit, and by others able to apply these theories to the numerous questions of the age. Such are the German universities,

viewed as belonging to Germany. Built on a true foundation, and eminently successful, they may well be every German's pride. Imperfect by reason of two defects, the exclusion of the practical and the consequences flowing from this, and a tendency to give a one-sided culture, there is in them much room for improvement.

There is, however, another light in which they are to be considered. The world is a university and the nations represent the departments. The United States train men to be specially practical. Theories find no favor with her. Italy gives us the pensive and æsthetic nature. France produces gentlemen of extreme elegance and refinement. England cultivates the morals. Germany rears scientists, theoreticians, abstract thinkers. Thus in the university of the world these various nations, these various faculties, impart each a culture intensely special, but obeying the law of all creation ; viz., resulting in unity. Viewed thus, the German universities appear far different. Their defects when regarded as strictly German become their merits when considered as belonging to the world. In them, the Germans have much to improve. Without them, the world would lack its nurseries where have been matured the minds which have been rushing on in the past and will continue to rush on through the ages, over the plane of ignorance, pushing the radius farther and yet farther, till, with the completing aid of the intellects of other lands, the circumference marks in eternity the boundary between the knowledge of finite man and infinite God.

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### ONLY.

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Only a mossy grave  
Close by a babbling brook ;  
Only a marble slab  
Hid in a leafy nook.

Only one darling name  
Carv'd on the chilling tomb;  
Snow-white and angel pure,  
Down in that dismal gloom.

Only a weary heart  
Near the dark brooklet's side,  
Trembling in agony,  
Sinking in sorrow's tide.

Only a fading flower  
Drooping its sadden'd head,  
Low in that lonely spot  
Where all my love lies dead.

TRICOTRIN.

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### THE NOVELIST OF THE NEW WORLD.

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A novelist necessarily possesses some of the characteristics of the poet. He may not have the nice ear for musical sounds and regular cadences, which at best are but the enticing dress in which the poetic thought is enrobed: he may not possess that rhythm in every thought, in every mental exercise, which forms the poet's inner nature, but certainly is master of a fine fancy, powers of observation and correct portraiture of men and things. He has the same objects too, primarily, to please; subordinately to instruct. Not a poet in the sense of a rhyme maker, indeed, but in the underlying sense of ποιητης, maker, originator.

In fact, an heroic novel of the first rank is an epic poem in prose. Take, for instance, that rich epic by the blind bard of antiquity and *prosify* it. Stripping it of its machinery, the interposition of deities, we find in the central figure, Achilles, a hero with whose exploits Ivanhoes and Tancred and King Richards have ever since vied.

We write of Fenimore Cooper the novelist of the New World; not its representative novel-writer as to discrimi-

nating or artistic talent, metaphysical ability or depth of emotion; in a word, not representing the ability of writers of fiction in the *New World* (for he was surpassed in beauty of style by Irving, and in depth of thought by Hawthorne). But he has seized upon its romance and his writings are in this sense representative, national. One of America's own sons, he was fond of her earlier off-spring. Born on the outskirts of the forest when that forest reached not many miles from the eastern ocean, he possessed all the hardihood which a life on the frontier bestows. As a youth he was fond of athletic sports and excelled in the foot race and in the use of the bow. He roamed the forest about his much loved Horicon accompanied by young warriors of the neighboring tribes. He carefully observed and imbibed a knowledge of the manners and customs of these his red-skinned companions. And often among their wigwams while listening to the old sage of the tribe relating their quaint traditions and the deeds of earlier warriors, and growing fervid in his eloquence over the oppression of the white-man and his own consequently restricted freedom; he would catch the old man's spirit; his eye would kindle and his bosom heave as he thought on the wrongs of the brave, proud race. Amid scenes such as these his boyhood and youth were spent. What wonder that in his riper years he should transfer their indelible impress from the tablet of his memory to paper. And what wonder that these his productions should be caught up and read by thousands who are interested in the Indian nation and are eager to find something ably written on so engaging a subject. This leads us to speak of his style. That it is easy and graceful no one who reads the *Pathfinder* or the *Pilot* will deny. Words seem to glide from his pen with perfect freedom. But style is a minor excellency. Invention, originality, give to any author of his class his

position as an author. In this particular Cooper is not inferior. His descriptions are perfectly true to nature, at times startlingly vivid. We lose, in the apparent presence of the scene before our eyes, the style in which it is depicted. For instance in the *Last of the Mohicans*, where the party have left their animals and paddled up the rapids in slender canoes to their hiding place under the falls, and where, above the roar of the cataract and through the mist and spray, the cry of their terrified steeds reaches their ears. The description of the scene, their imminent peril and the terror which these unearthly sounds strike into their hearts is so vivid, that the reader is transported to the spot and unconsciously led to form one of the party and entrust himself to the protection of their newly-found guide.

Hitherto we have spoken of him as being the friend of the red man alone. But of another subject he has shown himself a complete master, and that a subject for whose materials he must have drawn largely on imagination. He has thrown around the sailor's calling a charm which will linger there as long as English fiction is read or the ocean feels the keen, smooth prow. Here his power of description again appears, and in his treatment of the sailor he is unrivalled. Once on the oaken deck he treads with firmer step and holds his head erect; but he is in his element when with deck cleared for action and every inch of canvas spread, his vessel plows along through the foam-crested billows in pursuit of the flying enemy vainly attempting to escape; or when pursued in turn, with sails trimmed and helm hard a lea, he heads her directly for the breakers, and having safely threaded them where to all but himself they seemed to offer certain destruction, she rides at ease, to the chagrin of her baffled pursuer.

Not only in his pages are reflected the scenery of the American forest and the ocean, angry or at rest, but among

them we meet living, moving characters, noble and well sustained.

Of the three requisites for a good novelist, a good style, felicity in word-painting, and correct character-drawing, the last is the most important, and an author's proficiency in this particular affords the severest test of his abilities as a novelist. Who does not admire Old Leather Stocking, honest, open-hearted and sagacious, skillful in the use of his rifle and an adept in Indian warfare, with quaint notions of truth and right, without the refining influences of civilization and education, a noble man. Or who can refuse to admire that noble brave, Uncas or the Nimble Deer, instinctively so courteous, so respectful to his father; or help regretting his untimely death as the "last of the Mohicans." We are deeply interested too in the Spy, brave, faithful and true. But the Pilot most elicits our interest as with commanding mien he paces the deck of his fleet vessel, or, standing at the helm, guides her safely through the narrowest and most dangerous channels without a scratch or jar.

It is here on the ocean that Cooper and Walter Scott, the novelist of the Old World, meet on common ground; and here, too, that the unwieldy British man of war is completely out-manœuvred, boarded, and sunk, by the skillful management of his adversary's swift vessel. Cooper and Scott! Cooper, the Scott of the New World. Each representing his native country. The one, like his country, appearing and rising suddenly to the very zenith of popularity and influence; the other solid, stable, powerful, reliable. The one, the novelist of nature and nature's children; the other of the tournament, long lance and linked armor. Cooper's is chivalry, instinctive, intuitive; Scott's, chivalry refined.

S. R. E.

## Voice of the Students.

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[This department of the LIT. is intended to represent the opinions of the students upon current college topics, and is open for free and fair discussion to the advocates of both sides of disputed questions.—Eps.]

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### OUR COURSE IN ORATORY.

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In the system of education prevalent among American colleges there is a radical deficiency, which Princeton, however strong in Science and Philosophy, shares in common with her most prominent rivals. This weakness, for such we conceive it to be, is the Oratorical Course. During the four years, necessary to complete the regular curriculum, there are only a few hours devoted to what is termed elocution. And yet the value and importance of oratorical ability are not denied. It is too apparent to admit of contradiction, that to those looking forward to public life such culture proves invaluable, and, that even to those whose lives may be more retired such culture is at least desirable.

But oratorical ability can be acquired by a careful and systematic course of training. As a leader is necessary to introduce young and inexperienced minds into the paths of Literature and Philosophy, to point out the errors into which novices are prone to fall, and by which giant intellects have been ensnared, so a master is required in this department, to correct crudities of manner, and faults of

voice, to point out peculiarities in delivery, and to aid in culture and development. It is as reasonable to affirm that rhetorical training under the supervision of a talented instructor furnishes no assistance in the art of composition, as to say that a systematic course in Elocution is not beneficial to those endeavoring to acquire the art of speaking.

It has been advanced as an argument against oratorical training that students acquire the manner and peculiarities of their instructor. But what force has this objection? Undoubtedly the student might acquire some trifling peculiarities of style which his individuality would not completely conceal, but if they were the peculiarities of a thoroughly cultured man, they would not be objectionable, and in the world, would be unnoticed, or known only as to be admired, while for every one of them how many eminent benefits would be received. Moreover careful training is not only advantageous to the speaker, but an intelligent audience have the right to demand something more than a crude and monotonous delivery, when a little attention will insure it.

But it may be said that the Literary Societies are intended to supply this very deficiency in the college course. The Societies are composed of students, and accomplish all that students can; but those, who are seeking this very culture, are not in condition to impart it to these followers.

That time and attention are not devoted to this department is a fact patent to every one. The students are desirous and anxious for something better, something worthy of their attention, and of the high standard of the institution. Our Societies cannot give it, and we look to the college. We want a man to supply this radical defect; one with the ability, the culture, and the WILL, to give Princeton students a thorough training in the important but neglected department of oratory.

Vic.



### COLLEGE POETRY.

Lord Macaulay predicted, or rather proclaimed, some fifty years ago a general decay of poetry incident upon the forward march of civilization. However much we may be inclined to doubt this as a general statement, it certainly finds its proof in that department of "melodious verse" known as college poetry. Even here the rule has exceptions, for the Harvard papers do now and then publish a moderately profound piece of real poetry, but as a general thing the "lines" which answer to that name are mere sentimental, wishy-washy nothings. No further acquirements than a moderate knowledge of the English Language, a good acquaintance with a rhyming dictionary, and deep midnight draughts of lemonade or something stronger, will enable the veriest dullard that lives a drone-life among his fellows to write poetry, in fact be styled a poet. The increasing tendency of the age to reduce every thing to mechanism finds no better example than in this very matter of poetry. The grand man-ennobling inspiration, the soul within laying violent hold upon the ready words and moving them to music and melody, are all lost sight of and a man writes poetry as he would brush his hair, or take his dinner.

We approach one of our college "immortals," and ask him if he has any poetry written and will be kind enough to let us look over it with a view to publication. "I have none now," says he, "but will write you some in a spare half hour which I have this afternoon." See how the whole idea of inspiration which chooses its own times and seasons is done away with and the most lofty creation of the brain is manufactured as we would sharpen our pencil, or black our shoes "in some spare five minutes." Think what wretched, waste-paper-basket stuff must be the result of such a hot-house process.

Thrice accursed he who styles this "thing" poetry! How a Milton would turn in his grave, what a regular ague fit of shivering would overtake a Tennyson, did these products of a drivelling fancy and scantily furnished upper story happen to cross their path! We beseech you, ye young night-mare-haunted thought-vacant drainers of the inspiring waters, *please don't write poetry*, and if you must and do, please give it only a private audience and consign it "unwept, unhonoured, and unsung" to the nearest fire. Believe us your quickly hatched, abortive stanzas are an insult to the fair, white, often scented paper on which you pen them, a crying outrage upon our noble English tongue which a Shakespeare has enriched and a Spenser melodized. Better were it to plagiarize outright than give to the world such senseless baby talk, such absurd *make-believe*. If you think that the Spirit is sitting upon you, brooding over you, if you feel as if you must do something, go to some old, world-wise adviser, get him to prescribe for your symptoms, rush out into the woods and fields and cool your heated, throbbing brains: do something, do anything, don't write poetry. For Heaven's sake don't write poetry. Be manly for once and if you have some thoughts which must be expressed, write them down in prose. Believe us! this is wholesome advice.

#### A THEATRICAL ASSOCIATION.

The last LIT. contained a most valuable suggestion,—valuable in view not only of its perfect practicability, but of its necessarily beneficial results. It was recommended that in addition to the Glee Club, and the Boating, Ball, and Lecture associations, in addition to Literary and Greek-letter fraternities, to LIT. Boards, to Bible clubs, and Philadelphian Societies, the students should organize a Theatrical

Association. The advantages to be derived from this were so self evident that the writer did not feel called upon to demonstrate them: indeed the enthusiastic ecstasy with which all read his article must have for the time completely overcome such mean considerations,—even as the beauty of the cataract blinds us to all suggestions of mechanical applicability in its wild plunge. So the college is probably in rather an uncertain state of mind as to just what benefits would be gained from such an organization as the Dramatic Club. Perhaps, therefore, it may not be amiss to call attention to a few of these.

In the first place it would be a means of instruction. The drama has ever been a teacher. It has raised and lifted and otherwise elevated mankind from what was grovelling unto what is noble and of good report. Plays have in all times been a means of education, and we may still find among our college lecture courses some which are the veriest farces.

Then, too, it would call forth the inventive genius of the college, and this not merely in projecting some building in which it would be possible to hold these entertainments, but also in providing the dramas necessary thereto. It would never do for us to use the ordinary pamphlet plays. Who of us could take the part of a dignified matron or a lovely maiden? Who could play the rôle of a little child delighting in religious exercises and everything good? After years of the hardening and corrupting influence of fourteen chapels a week, not one among us.

Thus we might go on amplifying our author's meagre statements that 'Theatrical exhibitions would give variety, and vocal culture and refine our taste.' But why multiply instances of the utility of this proposed association? Why specify what must be patent to all?

The sole criticism which can be passed upon this project is that it is not complete. If we want to raise ourselves to

a level with other colleges, and do as they do, as was urged, we must not stop with a Dramatic Club. No indeed; for if there is any one thing which this college needs at present, and which must be procured at any cost, in order that our valuable time may not be utterly frittered away here, and ourselves haunted in the future by the ghosts of wasted opportunities, it is an association for the training of performing bears and the instruction of canary-birds. We *must* have a board appointed to arrange for a college mountebank contest, and a club who shall devote their student days to the procuring of means for the erection of a university Punch and Judy show.

X.

## Editorial.

IT WAS WITH mingled feelings of surprise and amusement that we read the editorial in the last number of the "LIT." advocating the organization of a college theatrical company. Evidently the inventive and imaginative faculties of the writer were at a very low ebb, when such a truly quixotic fancy found utterance in words and was placed in such a position of honor as the editorial column.

Art Lectures, a College Gallery of Fine Arts; Inter-Hall Debates, A Dancing Master, A College Chaplain; etc., etc.; all these and kindred topics have been mooted and remooted until the very mention of them is sickening to us.

And now again the same species of wildly soaring fancy has soared still higher into the blue empyrean of extravagance and given us this, the latest of its magnificent efforts at newness and originality, (for no one will deny that it is purely original.) A Theatre in Princeton! A company of playing students! Think of it! If you can't see its claims to approval at once, meditate upon it, sleep over it. What visions of delight appear to us as we try to grapple the conception in its fulness! a vision of gloriously mixed Romeos and Juliets, Hamlets and Ophelias, Ladies of Lyons and Claude Melnottes, Macbeths and Othellos. And then a grand pageant marches slowly before us of young Keans and Garricks and Booths and Rignolds and Montagues and Owens thirsting for glory, longing for new worlds to con-

quer. Shakespeare revivals; rejuvenescences of the legitimate drama; soul-thrilling, heart-delighting flights of eloquence, "pungent passionings," tear-compelling touches of pathos! Think of it! Just think of it! And all by students, young in years and fresh in hopes! How like a Garden of Eden would our dull college town bloom! "Who are to play the role of women?" some cold blooded sceptic asks, "Princeton is not I hope to become a mixed college." "Thou cabbage head, cannot some of the blonde, gentle, students dress in women's clothes and ape the sex to perfection?"

How glorious it would be! How quickly the hours would fly! How early we should get to bed, how early rise! How fully in accordance with the name of Presbyterian Princeton would be the idea of a college theatre! How delightful for once in our lives to peep behind the scenes, perhaps enter the Green Room and chat with the charming actresses!

Really we must dismiss the joy-bringing thought. It is too much for us; we can't study; we shall dream about it.

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NOW THAT THE year is rapidly drawing to a close, and the LIT. passing from the hands of '75's corps of Editors, we deem it not altogether inexpedient to offer to our incoming brethren of '76 a few suggestions and a little advice gleaned from our year's experience.

We are exceedingly sorry that they should not have had the power of perusing, and, if they saw fit, of working upon our reflections before proceeding to an election of Editors for next year, but upon the whole it will form just as good an after-thought.

And, in the first place, as to the "LIT." financially. Has it, or is it likely, under the present system, ever to become

a financial success? We think not; that is, unless its college and foreign circulation increase considerably.

Issuing, as we do, ten numbers a year it will always, that is, until the college grows much larger, be a close shave. Fortunate they who can balance their columns of debit and credit. And yet we do not say this with the desire to dishearten. Changed in a year from four numbers to ten annually, is it not a wonder that we have done so well? Of course the circulation can and ought to be increased. More graduates should subscribe: we hope that this year's Senior class will subscribe in a body and so do all they can to initiate favorably another year under the new system. More copies should be taken by undergraduates. The price is low; the amount of literary matter and college news large. All these avenues to a greater prosperity in future are open to our, as yet, untried brethren. Now is the time for them to go round with their lists.

It always has been a great pity that the Faculty would not allow us to carry on two college papers—a weekly devoted to college items, and a quarterly given more particularly to literary articles. All the larger colleges manage to sustain at least two college organs. It is a crying shame that we cannot do the same, but—and there we have done with it—when the Faculty put their foot down and say No! it is as the “Laws of the Medes and Persians which alter not.”

We are not at all pleased with the selection of '76's *LIT.* Editors. Evidently the best men in the class did not run. Such shirking will not advance the success of the “*LIT.*” Unless it is well edited, any magazine becomes a failure. The position of editor does bring with it a good deal of responsibility and is somewhat of a bore, but the experience gained by such work and the honor consequent upon an election fully counterbalance these unpleasantnesses. From our accounts of the '76 election the best men seem to have

retired from the contest, or to have been blocked out by ring-work at the hands of secret society men.

As regards personalities, of all kinds and descriptions, in the "LIT.," we have not much to say except to advise their exclusion from its pages. Under the present corps of Editors the "LIT." has been full of them; each number giving its quota. They are undoubtedly sought for and relished by the students, who seem disappointed with any number which does not contain enough of them to tickle the palate. On the whole they don't pay, and we are unique in giving them a place in our college paper. None of our reviews seem to deal in them.

By the vote of the Editors a new department was instituted in the "LIT.," viz:—"The Voice of the Alumni"—which however has not been much patronized and we suspect will not be except when our graduate friends now and then wish to converse with us on particular and much needed innovations, or manifest abuses.

One more point and we are done. This year we have printed ten numbers of the "LIT." We think eight would be a better number in the future. It is next to impossible to do justice to the numbers published on the first of Jan., and the first of May. The Editors are obliged to remain at work during vacation in order to fully do their duty, and of course there is a great dearth of college news during those months in which the winter and spring vacations occur. However easy it may be at such seasons to procure literary articles, the Olla-pod. must of necessity be very dull and slim.

Soon the "LIT." will leave us. These are our meditations and monitions; may it live and prosper.



AS THE INTER-COLLEGIATE contest increases its departments for competition, it must be evident that some simple plan, in harmony with the college curriculum, should be devised for selecting representatives so as not to impose unnecessary duties upon either the professors or the students. We desire to suggest such a plan for the selection of competing orators.

The fact that the present arrangement of the contests in the literary societies extends over the period of four years' training, is sufficient to warrant the hypothesis at least that this graduated system might be made the basis of a natural selection of representatives in oratory. To accomplish this would necessitate important though not undesirable changes with reference to some customs—whose best and sole warrant is their antiquity. This plan recommends the choice of the Senior prize-men in oratory in each hall, and provides that these four compete in a public contest, by means of which two are to be selected by competent Judges to represent the college.

The objection may be urged that the multiplication of contests is injudicious. This plan contemplates the embodiment of this contest in the regular commencement exercises. In this way an additional incentive is offered to competitors, and an interesting feature is added to these exercises, which are frequently so monotonous. The general complaint of cynics and Editors is that commencement speeches abound in platitudes and inanities. The lament of college students themselves is, that we are often deprived of our best orators on the commencement stage because they failed to secure the requisite grade that would insure an appointment. The number of Hall prize-men thus selected would then be compelled to compete equally with the other commencement orators and this fact would thus conduce to improvement in oratory. It is obvious that this plan would dispense with the usual unintelligible ancient lan-

guage salutarities—the only object of preserving which was tersely explained by a venerable ex-president of this college to be for the purpose of showing the world that the languages of Greek and Latin were still taught in our colleges. Few would regret the disappearance of this commencement bore; for that it is such is best attested by the applause given invariably on this gala day only to such intelligible phrases as *pulcherrimæ puellæ*, &c., &c. This custom of introducing the prize element into our closing exercises is not unknown to our American colleges and its efficiency has been proved by a long experience of prominent educators.

This limits the representative to the Senior Class; and here we think it should be limited. There can be no partiality in such a system, for naturally time would preclude this, and even though in Junior year a man may be chosen as a representative, if successful he would thereby be disqualified even from competing in his Senior year when it is to be presumed he would be better able to succeed. Furthermore, the Junior Orator Contest remains and in this way becomes a means of discipline for the wider arena. An additional advantage thus secured is that the choice of representatives occurs at the close of the college year preceding the inter-collegiate contest, thus affording ample time for the successful competitors to avail themselves of instruction in oratory and rhetoric with special reference to the inter-collegiate contest—and thereby enabling them to represent the college to much better advantage than under the uncertain and harrowing delays now so long suspended under the present system.

## Olla-podrida.

THE GUYOT MUSEUM.—This seems to us the most appropriate name for the new museum in North College. The upper floor of the Scientific Building is to be devoted to a general museum of Natural History. The cases which are to contain the specimens are nearly completed. The middle and north rooms will be devoted to zoology and the south room to mineralogy. The college already possesses quite a collection of specimens, and is soon to receive a considerable addition to it from the Smithsonian Institute. The Guyot museum differs from this, in containing only specimens of geology and paleontology. Through the kindness of Prof. Guyot we are able to call attention to some of the improvements.

The additions to the Art Department have been four casts viz., Diana, Faun and flute, Bust of Antinous, Bust of Niobe's daughter.

In the Geological department: bust of Sir Roderick Murchison cast from the statue by Weeks expressly for Prof. Guyot, several series of Prof. Ward's Casts of Fossils, as Articulates, represented by Crustacea, Trilobites, beginning with Dr. Locke's celebrated restoration of *Asaphus gigas*, which is 22 inches long. Insects, two fine specimens, a locust and a Dragon-fly, from the Lithographic limestone of Solenhofen, Bavaria. Annelids, three specimens. Among Mollusks, the Cephalopods are represented by nine specimens of Belemnites, sixty-one Ammonites of all sizes from 31 inches diameter, downwards. Nautili, *Orthoceras* Titan of New York, 9 feet in length. Gasteropods, Pteropods, Brachiopods, representing 13 genera and 42 species. Bryozoa, 1 species. The Radiates are represented by a suite of Echinoderms, 50 specimens covering 43 species and 32 genera. Asteroids, Crinoids, Aculephs, 2 specimens. The Protozoans are shown by 100 specimens of Rhizopods. These foraminifera being all small, and some of them microscopic, are shown by enlarged models. The Porifera or sponges include 28 specimens, headed by the great *Para Mondra* of Ireland standing 2 feet high by 20 inches diameter. The series of casts closes with 8 specimens of fossil plants.

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THE GUYOT MUSEUM.—This seems to us the most appropriate name for the new museum in North College. The upper floor of the Scientific Building is to be devoted to a general museum of Natural History. The cases which are to contain the specimens are nearly completed. The middle and north rooms will be devoted to zoology and the south room to mineralogy. The college already possesses quite a collection of specimens, and is soon to receive a considerable addition to it from the Smithsonian Institute. The Guyot museum differs from this, in containing only specimens of geology and paleontology. Through the kindness of Prof. Guyot we are able to call attention to some of the improvements.

The additions to the Art Department have been four casts viz., Diana, Faun and flute, Bust of Antinous, Bust of Niobe's daughter.

In the Geological department; bust of Sir Roderick Murchison cast from the statue by Weeks expressly for Prof. Guyot, several series of Prof. Ward's Casts of Fossils, as Articulates, represented by Crustacea, Trilobites, beginning with Dr. Locke's celebrated restoration of *Asaphus gigas*, which is 22 inches long. Insects, two fine specimens, a locust and a Dragon-fly, from the Lithographic limestone of Solenhofen, Bavaria. Annelids, three specimens. Among Mollusks, the Cephalopoda are represented by nine specimens of Belemnites, sixty-one Ammonites of all sizes from 31 inches diameter, downwards. Nautili, Orthoceratites, 19 specimens beginning with the Orthoceras Titan of New York, 9 feet in length. Gasteropods, Pteropods, Brachiopods, representing 13 genera and 42 species. Bryozoa, 1 species. The Radiates are represented by a suite of Echinoderma, 50 specimens covering 43 species and 32 genera. Asteroids, Crinoids, Aculephs, 2 specimens. The Protozoans are shown by 100 specimens of Rhizopods. These foraminifera being all small, and some of them microscopic, are shown by enlarged models. The Porifera or sponges include 28 specimens, headed by the great Para Mondra of Ireland standing 2 feet high by 20 inches diameter. The series of casts closes with 8 specimens of fossil plants.

In the department of Archæology Prof. Guyot has added the fine model of a Lacustrine Dwelling that was exhibited at Vienna by Dr. Keller. It is a careful reproduction from studies of the remains found under the Swiss lakes. He has also purchased two collections, each embracing several hundred specimens, of the stone and bronze tools and weapons there found, with many specimens of the pottery, cloth, and food, as well as the bones of wild and domesticated animals, and a collection of several hundred specimens of stone tools and weapons of the Palæolithic and Neolithic ages in Denmark, and a few bronze implements from the same locality.

This collection has no superior in the country for the study of the prehistoric age. The museum is to possess a series of oil paintings illustrating the several geological ages. One of these, representing the Carboniferous age, is in progress under the well-known Prof. Waterhouse Hawkins, whose thorough research in geological fields is so justly celebrated. This whole museum, in design and completeness—although cases yet remain empty—is a model of artistic beauty. Free access to it is an inestimable privilege, and any semblance of vandalism should be seriously deprecated and denounced by the students.

We are indebted to Mr. Vinton for the following.

ONE OF THE OLDEST AMERICAN BOOKS.—"The simple cobbler of Agawam in America; willing to help 'mend his Native Country, lamentably tattered, both in the upper-Leather and Sole, with all the honest stitches he can take. And as willing never to be paid for his work, by Old English wonted pay. By Theodore de la Guard. London. 1647."

[Reprinted, with a preface, by D. P. (David Pulsifer?) 1843.]

This quaint title is found on a book lately acquired by the college library. A copy of the original edition belongs to the Prince library, collected by Rev. Thomas Prince, who died in 1758, pastor of the Old South church in Boston, and which is now deposited in the Boston public library. Theodore de la Guard is a translation and disguise of Nathaniel Ward, born at Haverhill, in England, 1570. He was educated at Emmanuel college, Cambridge, where so many of the early clergy of New England were bred; preached for a time in London; was rector of Standon in Essex; was silenced by Laud, for nonconformity, in 1633; and in 1634, emigrated to America. In Massachusetts, he was invited to settle at Agawam, in Essex, the name of which, probably at his suggestion, was changed to Ipswich, because his father preached at the town of that name in England.

Having studied law before he learned theology, he was solicited by the general court, to prepare, assisted by others, a body of liberties or laws for the colony. It was the first collection of statutes established in America (1641); and he was requested to provide copies for each town in the colony. For his legal labors, he received six hundred acres of land, located in a region which he called Haverhill, from his birth place. A manuscript copy

of the "Liberties" was some time since discovered by F. C. Gray, of Boston, who published it with "Remarks" in the Collections of the Massachusetts historical society, 3d series, v. 8. After remaining in this country till 1647, being old, and as he says "a solitary widower of twelve years' standing, on the look-out for a mate, and thinking of going to England for the purpose," he sailed for that country intending to finish there his days. But, though he obtained the parish of Shenfield, in Essex, it is doubtful whether at the age of seventy-seven, he found a new wife. Indeed, he had so sharp a tongue, and used it so freely in reprehending the frailties and follies of the sex, that it would not be strange, if even earlier in life, he should have lost the favor of women. But it was not so with men; for this very book went through four English editions the very year of its first publication, and it was reprinted in Boston as early as 1713. The vigor of his style breaks out in the first sentence: "Either I am in an Appoplexie, or that man is in a Lethargie, who doth not now sensibly feel God shaking the Heavens over his head, and the Earth under his feet." These words allude, no doubt, to the civil convulsion through which England was passing at the time they were written. It was in America, in 1645, that this book was composed; (being, therefore, one of the earliest of all American books) and on June 14th, 1645, was fought the decisive battle of Naseby; while before it was published, king Charles was in the hands of the parliament. It abounds with allusions to the condition of state and church in England, at that time; but the topic elaborated most is the question of toleration of all religious faiths. Our author had not breadth enough of spirit to allow the same freedom in divine things, as he demanded in human. "If the devil might have his free option," he says, "I believe he would ask nothing else, but liberty to enfranchise all false religions, and to embondage the true." "He that assents to tolerations of divers religions, if he examine his heart by day-light, his conscience will tell him, he is either an Atheist, or an Heretique, or an Hypocrite, or at best a captive to some lust: Poly-piety is the greatest impiety in the world." Sometimes he rises above mediocrity, and says things worth remembering. "The least truth of God's kingdom doth in its place uphold the whole kingdom of his Truths; take away the least *vermiculum* out of the world, and it unworlds all, potentially, and may unravel the whole texture, actually, if it be not conserved by an arm of extraordinary power." "*Non senescit veritas*. No man ever saw a gray hair on the head or beard of any Truth, wrinkle or morpew on its face: the bed of Truth is green all the year long." "I cannot but fear that those men never moored their anchors well in the firm soil of Heaven, that are weather-waft up and down with every eddy-wind of every new doctrine." "Lastly, I dare avow, that it ill becomes Christians any thing well-shod with the preparation of the Gospel, to meditate flights from their deare Countrey upon these disturbances. Stand your ground ye *Eleazar's* and *Shammah's*, stir not a foot so long as you have halfe a foot of ground to stand upon: after one or two such Worthies, a great Victory may be regained,

and flying Iarnel may returne to a rich spoile. Englishmen, be advised to love England with your hearts and to preserve it with your prayers." Certainly these sentences exhibit the quaintness of our rude ancestors; but just as truly their manliness and downright honesty.

After disposing to his satisfaction of the topic on which he began, "the simple cobbler" pays his disrespects to the dress of women, in a fashion wholly his own. "I honour the woman that can honour herself with her attire: a good Text deserves a fair Margent: I am not much offended if I see a trimme, far trimmer than she that wears it: in a word, whatever Christianity or Civility will allow, I can afford with London measure: but when I heare a nugiperous Gentledame inquire what dresse the Queen is in this week: what the nudiustertian fashion of the Court; I mean the very newest: with egge to be in it in all haste, whatever it be; I look at her as the very gizzard of a trifle, the product of the quarter of a cypher, the epitome of nothing, fitter to be kickt, if she were of a kickable substance, than either honour'd or humour'd. To speak moderately, I truly confesse, it is beyond the ken of my understanding to conceive, how those women should have any true grace, or valuable virtue, that have so little wit, as to disfigure themselves with such exotick garbes, as not only dismantles their native lovely lustre, but transclouts them into gant bar-geese, ill-shapen-shotten-shell-fish, Egyptian Hieroglyphicks, or at the best into French flurts of the pastery, which a proper English woman should scorne with her heels: it is no marvell they weare drailes on the hinder part of their heads, having nothing as it seems in the fore-part, but a few Squirrels brains to help them frisk from one ill-favor'd fashion to another." This, now, is the incoherent railing of a man who licenses his tongue to ape that of a fish wife; but we may find the like in most of his contemporaries. We grieve to say that even Milton, "the lady of his college," for his abuse of Salmasius, merited to be called "a foul-mouthed Zoilus." It must be credited to the times, and not wholly to the individual offender. It might be an obvious reflection, that this rant must be gratuitous on the author's part, or stimulated by memory alone of English fashion. The wilderness of Massachusetts in those sober times could not probably give offence deserving such a tirade. But he proceeds: "Wee have about five or six of them in our Colony: if I see any of them accidentally, I cannot cleanse my phansie of them for a month after." For our part, we are glad to hear that even then there was in Massachusetts, some regard to ornament and decoration. But he goes on: "There was a time when

The joyning of the Red-Rose with the White,  
Did set our State into a Damask plight.

But now our Roses are turned to *Flore de lices*, our Carnations to Tulips, our Gilliflowers to Dayzes, our City-Dames, to an indenominable Quaemalry of overturcased things. Hee that makes Coates for the Moone, had need take measure every noone; and he that makes for women, as often, to keep them from Lunacy."



Ready as he is to snarl at his country women, he gives this testimony to the general morality of New England: "I have lived in a Colony of many thousand English, almost these twelve yeares, and am held a very sociable man; yet I may considerably say, I never heard but one Oath sworne, nor ever saw one man drunk, nor ever heard of three women Adulteresses, in all this time, that I can call to minde."

Worthy old Fuller, speaking of our author, says that he has in a jesting way, in some of his books, spoken much smart truth. A jester, a punster, and a scold, good old Nathaniel was; but he outlasted many milder spirits, dying at Shenfield in 1653, more than eighty-two years old.

**BOATING.**—The University Crew have been on the water since about the first of April and are looking well. Capt. Nicoll has had the new men out in the pair oar and with good results. The crew when practising together row in the new barge from Fearon's.

Quarters at Saratoga for the two crews have been engaged at Arnold's, Ketchum Point near Snake Hill. They are situated therefore near the starting line at the far end of the lake. The headquarters of the College in the town will probably be at the Grand Union.

The Freshman Crew have been somewhat irregular of late owing to the loss of certain members. We hope however that under the energetic supervision of Capt. Van Lennep they will persevere in order to imitate, if possible, last year's success. The day of the Freshman Race is by no means an inconsiderable part of the exciting week at Saratoga and we certainly look for increased activity on the part of the '78 crew.

The arrangement of the Class Races has caused and is causing considerable difficulty to those who have the charge of the matter. During last session Mr. Taylor of '76 was appointed as the Executive Committee to go to New Brunswick and ascertain the character of the course on the Raritan and the accommodations for boats and crew. The result of his investigations seems by no means favorable to holding the races there. It is impossible to obtain a suitable course of sufficient length for four boats without turning at the end of a mile and there is also the disadvantage of a rapid tide and a want of accommodation for spectators during the race. Newark, Philadelphia or Bristol are named as points at which the race may possibly occur. In the meantime the crews are hard at work. The captains of the various classes are as follows: Sheldon of '75, Markoe of '76, J. Campbell of '77 and Van Lennep of '78.

The preliminaries for the race are in the hands of a Regatta Committee consisting of Scribner of '75, Chairman, Riker of '76, J. Campbell of '77, Townsend of '78.

The Executive Committee of the University Boat Club propose hereafter to levy a tax on all boats kept in the boat house not belonging to the College.

**INTER-COLLEGIATE RULES.**—The following rules pertaining to the selection of representatives to the contest in New York, in each

of the departments, were submitted, by the Joint Committee of the Faculty and Students, to the members of the college and were unanimously adopted. It will be noticed that the rules concerning oratory and essay-writing are substantially the same as those published in April LIT. of 1874. We have been requested to republish them entire for the convenient reference of the students.

#### GREEK AND MATHEMATICS.

I. The representatives in each department shall be chosen by means of a competitive examination to be held in the college chapel, Sept. 18, 1875.

II. Any member of the classes of '75 and '76 shall be permitted to enter the preliminary contest, provided that he shall hand in his name to the Professor in the department on or before June 15, 1875.

III. The subjects of the examination shall be the same as those announced by the Judges of these respective departments, elected by the Executive Committee of the Inter-Collegiate Literary Association.

IV. A committee of three Judges, consisting of the Professor in each department, and one member to be selected by the Faculty, and another by the Joint Committee of Faculty and students, shall be appointed.

It shall be the duty of this committee to select from among the whole number of competitors two, ranked first and second, according to the respective merits of their examinations, who shall be the representatives of the college in each of these departments.

V. The committee of Judges shall be required to announce their decisions on Sept. 25, 1875.

VI. The Joint Committee would recommend that the Judges be selected as soon as possible.

#### ORATORY AND ESSAY WRITING.

I. A preliminary contest for the orator to represent the college shall be held in the college chapel, on Saturday, Sept. 25th, at 11 o'clock A. M.

II. The limitations as to originality and length of speeches shall be the same in the preliminary contest as those fixed for the contest in New York.

III. The competitors in the preliminary contest shall be limited to twelve, of whom one half shall be from the class of '75, and one-half from the class of '76.

IV. Each class shall elect six representatives on Monday, March 29th: the Whig members of the class meeting by themselves and electing three of their number; and the Clio members meeting by themselves and electing three of their number.

V. The judges to select the orator from these twelve contestants shall be five, of whom two (one Whig and one Clio,) shall be appointed by the Faculty from its own number, one by each Hall from its graduates of not

less than ten years' standing; and one by the trustees, who is not to be a member of the Faculty or a graduate of the College.

VI. The competition for essayists shall be open to any members of the classes of '75 and '76, who may choose to enter it.

VII. The essays put in competition shall be subject to the rules recently announced by the Inter-Collegiate Committee.

VIII. The essays must be signed with a fictitious name, each writer giving with his manuscript a sealed envelope containing his real name.

IX. The essays must be presented on or before Saturday, Sept. 15.

X. The essayists shall be selected in view solely of the essays sent in at that time.

XI. The judges shall be distinct from those appointed to select the orator; and shall be three in number, of whom one shall be appointed by each Hall from its members in the Faculty; and one by the Faculty; from gentlemen in Princeton not members of the Faculty.

XII. The successful competitor shall be announced in the college chapel immediately after the oratorical contest, Saturday, Sept. 25th.

XIII. It is recommended to the Halls that the judges appointed by them, both for orator and for essayists, be selected, and the appointments made known to the Faculty, at as early a day as possible during the present term.

COMMITTEE OF THE FACULTY.—James McCosh, John T. Duffield, Henry C. Cameron, Wm. A. Packard.

COMMITTEE OF THE STUDENTS.—John P. Campbell, Allan M. Dulles, D. B. Jones, A. Van Deusen.

REPRESENTATIVES.—The preliminary Inter-Collegiate Contest by which representatives are to be chosen for the contest in New York has been arranged to take place on Sept. 25, 1875. The following gentlemen elected in accordance with the regulations will represent the Senior Class:

## CLIOS.

J. P. Coyle, Pa.,  
J. Pennewill, Del.,  
C. R. Williams, N. Y.

## WHIGS.

G. A. Endlich, Pa.,  
L. Kargé, N. J.,  
D. G. Wooten, Texas.

The Junior class will also be represented by the following gentlemen:

## CLIOS.

W. J. Henderson, N. J.,  
D. B. Jones, Wis.,  
A. Van Deusen, N. Y.

## WHIGS.

H. E. Davis, D. C.,  
L. W. Lott, N. Y.,  
W. Woodward, Pa.

HALL PRIZES.—The following awards were made in Clio Hall, Mar. 26, 1875, in Senior Prize Speaking:

First Prize to C. R. Williams, N. Y.

Second Prize to W. Gallagher, N. Y.

Also in Whig Hall on the same evening, in Extempore Debate between the Junior and Sophomore classes, both prizes were awarded to the Sophomores, as follows :

First Prize to A. T. Ormond, Pa.

Second Prize to W. E. Slemmons, O.

PERSONALITY.—“ I wish they'd have more ‘Olla pod.’ in the ‘Lit.’ said one—we wish they'd have *better* ‘Olla Pod.’ and not mock us with weakness about receptions, altitudinarians and other sidelong personals intelligible to but a few and appreciable by but a few. The Lit. is not a country paper, and ought not to be a retailer of gossip and innuity. Such wit as that about the “sliding” is of no interest to any one, and cannot but lower us in the eyes of other colleges as much as in our own. What business is it of any literary magazine higher than a school paper that — has had a party? Every one knows in Princeton and no one cares out of it. In the absence of athletic items there is a decided tendency to poor jokes—it takes a wise man to play the fool in public. Elevate the standard. Leave out small talk and “society items” and don't attack the editors; they will tell you who wrote this.

CRICKET IN COLLEGE.—The cricket interest in college, which as that in base ball, is necessarily a chronic one, it is hoped will thrive and expand during the third term. With two exceptions the victorious eleven of last term will continue to “sway the willow,” and, so far as in them lies, lead Princeton again to victory. Negotiations have been entered into with the Harvard eleven and several of the Germantown elevens, which will most probably result in several interesting matches, some in Princeton, some away from it. The great need of the players is a good, smooth ground in Princeton on which to practise and play match games. The match with the Merion 2nd last fall was played on the base ball field, but Mr. Conover's rumored determination to exclude our nines from that field will leave the cricketers also in a sad plight. Their position however will not be altogether hopeless. The stimulus given to the game by their success last fall will help much to carry them over any little difficulties of this kind. The state of the treasury is most promising. The roll of membership is large. The number of good players considerable. The game will, for the present at least, prove a novel and interesting one.

We advise any of the students who are acquainted with the game and would like to play to report themselves at once to the secretary Mr. Bayard Henry, and by the payment of the entrance fee \$1, become members of the club, where their playing qualities will determine their fitness for the 1st, or 2nd eleven.

DR. CUYLER'S LECTURE.—A large audience consisting of members of the College and Seminary Faculties, and the students of these institutions as well as people of the town, listened attentively to Dr. Cuyler's eloquent appeal in

behalf of temperance, delivered in the College chapel on Tuesday evening, March 30.

"There is no place" said the speaker "where I should feel so much at home as in old Nassau Hall,—which I left thirty-five years ago—and when invited to address you, although encumbered with much work, yet I felt that I could not refuse a call from Princeton."

There is no man among our numerous distinguished visitors who gains the willing attention of college men sooner than Dr. Cuyler. There is no one to whom the students of Princeton College extend a more cordial welcome. The feeling is irresistible that here is honest heart utterance, based on a long experience and enforced by the logic of a life which was molded to some extent in the same place and by the same means as we are now passing through. The address consisted chiefly in enforcing the duty of abstinence from stimulants. The speaker characterized it as a friendly talk setting forth the present duty of young men.

THE GLEE CLUB made its first appearance before a Philadelphian audience at the Academy of Music on the evening of March 30th. They were present through an invitation to take part in an entertainment known as the Bazaar of all Nations, given under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. This entertainment was of a varied character, and was held conjointly in the Academy and the Horticultural Halls, which had been united by a covered passage way. In the Hall were a number of booths in which a variety of articles representing different nations, were sold. In the Academy, which had been temporarily floored over, a body of two or three hundred people in different national costumes paraded. An immense audience was in attendance, (about four thousand entrance tickets had been sold), and before this numerous throng, into a space cleared for them, the Glee Club stepped forth and sang to the praise of old Nassau. The reception of the College songs was most cordial, the people seeming thoroughly to enjoy them. After a few hearty airs the club dispersed among the audience and the procession moved on. Later in the evening, as the mammoth stage was covered with promenading couples discussing the brilliancy of the entertainment, the club again appeared on the scene and gave with surprising effect the much loved "Peanuts" and "John Brown." The listeners formed a circle about the singers and gave most respectful attention, careful not to lose a puff of the old Lone Jack Smoking Tobacco, or a groan of the sainted John Brown.

The Club had no opportunity to show itself to its best advantage, since these jolly college songs were all that was required of them. Still their singing was a success, attested as it was both by its hearty reception and by the praises it received.

CHORAL SOCIETY.—A committee appointed to consider the feasibility of a permanent organization, distinct from the Glee Club, to promote an

interest in music among the students reported the following constitution which was adopted :

- I. That this association be called the Princeton College Choral Society.
- II. That the object of this society shall be, to create a taste, elevate the standard, maintain the interest, and promote the culture of vocal music in the college.
- III. That the business officers of the association shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer.
- IV. That the President shall be elected from the Senior Class, and that his duties shall be as follows: To preside at all business meetings, to call special meetings at his own discretion, and generally to perform the duties of President as dictated by Cushing's Manual.
- V. That the Vice-President shall be selected from the Senior Class, and shall, in the absence of the President, perform all duties pertaining to the office of the latter.
- VI. That the Secretary shall be elected from the Junior Class, and that his duties shall be as follows: to keep correct minutes of all proceedings, to conduct all correspondence, to hold in his possession all documents, except those pertaining to the office of Treasurer, and generally to perform the duties of a Secretary.
- VII. That the Treasurer shall be elected from the Sophomore Class, and that his duties shall be as follows: To keep a correct account of all money received and disbursed: to collect and keep a correct account of all the monies of the association, and to disburse the same at the order of the President.
- VIII. That the election of officers shall be held twice a year, viz.: at the first meeting of the second session, and in the fifth week of the third session, respectively; and that, at the Spring election, the Senior Class being considered as graduates, the officers shall be elected from the three remaining classes.

This Choral Society which owes its origin mainly to our enterprising leader of the Glee Club, Mr. C. C. Allen, has been successful in enlisting the interest of a large body of students and for several weeks has been enjoying the instruction of Prof. T. E. Perkins of New York.

The success of this undertaking is now fully insured and a means is thus afforded for perpetuating the musical department of the college, which, while it furnishes an excellent diversion from more intense study, cannot fail to improve the disposition of the students.

In accordance with the constitution the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., H. L. Harrison; Vice-Pres., H. R. Schenck; Sec., C. S. Clark; Treas., W. Dulles, Jr.

THE HAYES QUARTETTE.—Princeton was visited on the night of April the 5th by the Hayes Quartette of Philadelphia assisted by Miss N. C. Wickham, a reader, Miss Josie Maree, a pianist, and a young player on the Cithara whose name we did not catch.

All the vocal music was good, particularly the solos by Mr. J. P. Hayes, whose voice was a deep and clear bass of great compass and power. The tenor was hoarse so that he was unable to add much harmony to the Quar-

tette, or sing alone. The alto and soprano voices were fair, but nothing remarkable. In the first part Miss Wickham gave us quite a well delivered recitation called "An Order for a Picture." but in part second her "Beef Contract" was an unmitigated bore, being long and without any real wit in it, keeping the mouth under a continued tension of expectation. Miss Maree as a pianist played very creditably. The young citharist seemed to be indulging in his first public appearance, judging from his dress and manner. He had a novel way of insuring an encore, by leaving his cithara on the stage when he departed. The students humored him once, but the second time Mr. Hayes had to come in and carry out his cithara. In the second part of the concert, the Quartette dressed "Old Folks Fashion" and occasioned a good deal of merriment by their affected antiquity of dress and mien.

In the municipal election on Monday, April 5th, the Reform Ticket was elected by a majority of some sixty or seventy votes.

ELECTION OF LIT. EDITORS.—On the 2nd ult., '76 held a meeting for the election of its LIT. editors. The meeting was long and noisy. Every man had his own opinion as to how the LIT. should be managed and took care to express it. Motions and resolutions without end were made and lost until confusion reigned supreme. Finally, it was resolved by a vote of 66 to 31 that the board be composed of ten members as heretofore, and that they be selected from the *whole* class irrespective of the Halls or Scientific Society. The idea in taking it out of the hands of the Halls was to conciliate the Scientific students and that large element which belongs to neither Hall. And it was further decided that the whole Board edit each LIT., and that they have the power to apportion the work among themselves.

We will not express any opinion as to the advantages of the changes proposed over the old plan other than that we fear by making it possible and almost necessary that one Hall have more representatives than the other, there will be occasioned endless difficulty and, perhaps, bad feeling.

The election for Editors and Treasurer which was by ballot resulted in the choice of editors from *Clio Hall*, J. M. Barkley, N. C., S. C. Cowart, N. J., R. A. Edwards, Ill., W. J. Henderson, N. J., E. D. Lyon, N. J., G. B. Stewart, O. From *Whig Hall*, H. E. DAVIS, D. C., G. F. Ficklen, Va., J. W. Lowrie, N. Y., W. Woodward, Pa. Treasurer, S. S. Weart, N. J.

BRYAN'S ARTICLE IN THE PRINCETON REVIEW.—We would like to call the attention of the students to Mr. J. P. K. Bryan's article on "German Materialism," in the April number of the Princeton Review. This paper forms the substance of a report sent by Mr. Bryan to the President of the College and inserted in the Review by Dr. McCosh on his own responsibility. The article in question is a comprehensive and well written epitome of that most dangerous form of Atheism to which the German mind is particularly exposed.

We should advise those members of the Senior Class who propose to compete for the mental science fellowship to make a most careful study of it. Mr. Bryan was noted for his terse and graceful writing while in college, and his preparation abroad has no doubt enhanced his talent in that line.

We print elsewhere an extract from one of his letters from the German capital giving an interesting account of his social advantages and disadvantages in Europe and his impressions of the good and bad influences of German student life.

DR. MURRAY.—We are able to lay these particulars in regard to Prof. Murray before the readers of the *LIT.* An introductory lecture to the Senior and Junior classes together, will be delivered in the College Chapel on Thursday afternoon, April 29. Prof. Murray will finish the course of lectures in English Literature, taking it up where Dr. Hart and Prof. Martin ended, viz.—with Dryden. He will have entire control over the department of English Literature so far as the two upper classes are concerned.

Knowing Prof. Murray's reputation as an orator and cultivated gentleman we await his coming with much eagerness, feeling assured that he will meet the utmost demands of that so often neglected, and yet so intensely absorbing, department of English Literature. If he reaches Prof. Martin's standard, he will certainly be all we can hope for.

BRYAN'S LETTER.—We clip the following from several of Mr. Bryan's reports from Germany—in the form of letters to Dr. McCosh.

"During the Winter I have been steadily at work and it has passed very rapidly and pleasantly to me. I have not of course confined my studies to abstract subjects. The German classics have relieved my severer studies, and I have also taken advantage of the opportunity the city affords for the study of art, spending many hours in the great museum.

My social intercourse has been rather extensive for a student. I have seen quite a good deal of this foreign life in my short sojourn here; have met many different kinds of people and very many celebrated men, especially in the world of letters. Dr. Dörner has been very kind to me in many ways. I attended an evening party at his house lately. He always has a gathering of scholars. Through him and through Mr. Bancroft I have been privileged in meeting all the distinguished men in the university world, and have been introduced to some families who have been very kind to me.

The family life, moreover, which I have the good fortune to enjoy, affords me pleasant daily intercourse and constant means of acquiring this hard, hard, language. These influences and surroundings, however exceptionally pleasant they may be for a foreign student, do not veil from me the German student life as it really is, and I feel deeply the want of such association and companionship as blessed my college days. However great the advantages may be here, however rich in all that fills and dazzles the mind, there is no warm, no true life in this German culture. It is cold and dead. The intel-



lect is exalted and deified, the heart is degraded and its cravings neglected. The result is written in too glaring and repulsive characters in the German student life, viewed as a whole. Infidelity is almost universal, and morality—even the morality based on natural religion—is wanting. I do, however, find some bright spots in this land and its institutions and I try to keep them before my mind and to dismiss the dark side of the picture. There are many men who recall an earlier, purer time, and many a custom that tells of better, happier days."

At a recent meeting of the undergraduate members of the Clisophic Society, the following resolutions relative to the death of N. PERRY, Jr., were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in his all-wise providence to remove, our late honored graduate member, NEHEMIAH PERRY, JR., of the class of '61, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we recognize the hand of God in this affliction.

*Resolved*, That we extend our sympathy to his friends in this their bereavement.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and also be published in the *Newark Daily Advertiser*, and the *NASSAU LIT.*

J. P. CAMPBELL,

H. A. MCLEAN,

P. A. REECE, Committee.

AN OLD PRINCETON PAPER.—It was our fortune to have in our hands a few days since a paper published by one Hornor of this place, in June 1837. It contained copious extracts from the college catalogue for that year. Only one name appeared in the faculty which still remains—that of our illustrious astronomer, Dr. Alexander. The number of students was two hundred and forty, representing thirteen states, and including two from Athens in Greece. One of the colleges, east or west, was just building. Workmen were engaged also in erecting Clio Hall, while Whig Hall was projected and soon to be built. The students, it seems, boarded at commons, of which there were two. At one, the regular price of board was \$1.75, at the other \$2.25. But a foot note informs us, that owing to a recent extraordinary rise in the provision market, the prices had been raised to the truly exorbitant rates of \$1.87½ and \$2.50! Room rent, as compared with the present bleeding rates, was merely nominal. All the expenses for the year might be kept inside the sum of two hundred dollars. The curriculum embraced nearly the same topics as at present. More stress was placed on Mathematics, Greek and Latin, than at present, in the required course. Nothing is said of Mental Philosophy whatever. This was perhaps included under Moral Philosophy, of which a liberal supply was offered. The elective system had not yet appeared. Commencement came off in September.

By the same paper we are informed that Mr. Webster was making a triumphant journey through the land—greeted everywhere with ovations and

applause. His friends were trying to secure his nomination to the Presidency. But Gen. Harrison, "Old Tippecanoe," was the favorite.

The local news was also interesting. Patriotism ran high, and there was to be a grand celebration of the coming Fourth. The order of the procession was announced. The speaking was to take place at the Chapel. The orators were students from various states, and were no doubt eloquent. No one of their names however has since become famous.

The reading of this old sheet filled us with many reflections upon the transitoriness of human events, and the many changes which have taken place in our country, and more particularly our college, in the brief space of forty years. But do not fear, we shall not impose our reflections, "indulgent" reader, upon you.

JAMES S. MACKAYE, a New York elocution master, lectured before the students and town people on Tuesday night, Feb. 27th. Mr. MacKaye is a professor of Delsarte's system - the famous Parisian, whose researches into the anatomy and expression of emotion are so famous and exhaustive. The lecture was a most entertaining and instructive one, giving the audience a clear and satisfactory insight into those marvellous and ever fresh fields of the emotions. To us, and we are sure to most of his hearers his subject was a novel and thought-inciting one, adorned as it was by graceful writing and illustrated by almost faultless mimicry. Particularly fine were his impersonations of Hamlet, and the Jew, Shylock. Mr. MacKaye is very much like Edwin Booth in appearance and action and possesses that great power of eye, face and gesture so necessary to a good lecturer and orator. We were much delighted with his reading and mute description of various letters, and with his laughable delivery of the Frenchman's short and original lecture on Shakespeare.

The audience was appreciative and moderately large; not so large as it should have been, however. It is a great fault on the part of many people that they never attend a lecture unless the lecturer be already well known to fame. Mr. MacKaye is not a Gough, Phillips, or Beecher, and yet we are sure that those who failed to hear him missed a great intellectual treat.

Gough lectures on May 11th. Of course he will have a large audience. We would take this opportunity to request the students to attend *en masse* and by so doing relieve the Lecture Association from whatever fears they may have of pecuniary embarrassments. His subject will be "Habit."

We insert the following from the New York *Evening Mail*: The April number of the *Princeton College Literary Magazine* is very creditable to the young men of that ancient seat of learning. Its editors for the month are Messrs. Williams and Plumer, of the Senior Class.

Princeton College has just been in great jeopardy through the machinations of the Mayor of the village, who has endeavored to get a bill through

the Legislature of that State to over-burden the college with taxes. The effort to accomplish this fell design has been resisted by the better classes in the State, who take a pride in the distinction conferred upon it by the college. The Mayor, who must be the smallest specimen of a "little peddlington" official, is said to have declared that the effort to escape the unrighteous impost, was "an indignity to the people and an insult to Jerseymen."

The New York *Observer*, in a burst of righteous and astonished indignation, says:

"It is hardly credible that Princeton has a Mayor who holds such an opinion. The inhabitants of a city in the Old World were to be rewarded for their heroism and sacrifices in a protracted war, and they petitioned that their reward might be the establishment of a university in their city. The request was granted, and the university has been the glory of the city three hundred years. Its honor, its wealth, its power in the world, are identified with the University of Leyden.

And when we read, in the nineteenth century, that the Mayor of Princeton thinks "its college is of little benefit to the town," we are tempted to ask, what would the gentleman be "the Mayor of" if the college had not been planted there 129 years ago? New Haven would be where she is, on the Sound, if the college were not; but what is New Haven without Yale? Cambridge is a beautiful suburb of Boston, but take away Harvard, and what would her shades and her villas be worth? But neither New Haven nor Cambridge owes to its literary institutions what Princeton owes to Nassau Hall.

Why, the "dead men's bones" in Princeton make a mausoleum that Princeton could no sooner part with than London could lose Westminster Abbey. Yet Princeton, the newspapers say, has a Mayor who thinks "its college is but little benefit to the town." Well, the remark seems to prove it, that's a fact.

Although the Mayor is a Democrat, the measure is not a Democratic one; for Hon. Theodore F. Randolph, one of the United States Senators, but a graduate of the other old New Jersey college, came strongly to the rescue of Princeton and used his great influence to prevent the outrage. The Speaker of the House of Assembly, as well as the Mayor, stood in the way of the college being exempted, until he saw the overwhelming public opinion on the other side. This man is said to be an *alumnus* of the college. Such Mayors and Legislators should be left at home by their party unless they wish to bring defeat upon such political organizations."

THE BOATING CONVENTION.—The annual meeting of the rowing association of American colleges was held at the Massasoit House, Springfield, April 7th. Delegates were present from twelve colleges—Amherst, Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Princeton, Trinity, Union, Wesleyan, Williams and Yale—Hamilton alone being unrepresented. The racing rules, adopted at the last special meeting of the association, were amended in

several particulars. As amended, the most important rules are as follows: Each boat shall keep its own water throughout the race, and any boat departing from its own water shall be disqualified. A boat's own water is its buoyed course from the station assigned to it at starting to the finish, and the umpire shall be sole judge of a boat's deviation from its own water during the race. In the event of a foul, the umpire shall have the power, (a) to place the boats except the boat committing the foul, which is disqualified, in the order in which they come in, provided that the fouled boat comes in first, or that the first boat had a sufficient lead, at the time of the foul, to warrant the race being assigned to it; (b) if the fouled boat does not come in first, or if unable to decide which boat is in error, to order such of the leading boats to row again as, in his opinion, are entitled to another competition.

It was further determined that, "If in accordance with rules XI. (B) or XIII. another race is ordered, it shall not be called within twenty-four hours after the previous race." Amendments to the Constitution were adopted, Article I. to read 'A rowing association, &c.:' and the following; any college not represented in either the university or freshman race of the regatta immediately preceding the annual convention of this association shall not be considered a member of this association, and shall not have a vote in any succeeding convention, until it shall have gained its full membership by such representation in the regatta immediately preceding such convention. No college club or clubs, other than those now members and those which have been members of this association, shall be hereafter admitted as members; and any college which shall fail to be represented in three consecutive regattas of this association shall be debarred from future membership. Further important amendments were, that the date of the annual meeting be changed from April to the first week in December; that the umpire, judges, and a regatta committee of three, shall be chosen at the annual meeting; that any crew employing any but a graduate, or under-graduate of two years standing as coach, trainer, boat keeper or janitor of boat-house, shall be disqualified. The insertion of boat keeper or janitor of boat house in the above, is only intended to prevent colleges employing professional oarsmen in these positions.

A resolution was adopted, for one year only, excluding colleges, sending neither university nor freshman crews, from the single scull race. C. H. Ferry of Yale, J. K. Rees of Columbia and A. M. Ensign of Cornell were appointed a committee. Bowdoin was unanimously readmitted.

The report of the regatta committee was as follows: Their agreement with the Saratoga rowing association guarantees free transportation for boats and crews; the keeping of a man at Albany to assist crews on their way to the lake; good boat houses; comfortable quarters and good board at \$10 a week per man; regular delivery of mail, freight and express; regular stages to run as directed by the regatta committee, &c.

In the afternoon session it was resolved that the university race shall take place at 11 A. M.; that the umpire shall not be a graduate, nor connected with any college; and that freshman crews and scullers row in the order drawn by the university crews. Positions are as follows, beginning at the grand stand: 1. Williams; 2. Cornell; 3. Amherst; 4. Bowdoin; 5. Brown; 6. Columbia; 7. Wesleyan; 8. Princeton; 9. Dartmouth; 10. Yale; 11. Trinity; 12. Harvard; 13. Union; 14. Hamilton. Princeton named Mr. Richard Cross as their judge, and Mr. A. Alexander for the regatta ball and to distribute tickets. Amherst, Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Princeton and Yale will send freshman crews. Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Williams, Yale and Bowdoin will send single scullers. It was resolved that the single scull race, if postponed, shall be rowed after the university race. The convention, in secret session, elected James Watson umpire, after which the convention adjourned to meet at the same place in the first week of December next.

A new course has been surveyed on Saratoga Lake, this year, giving each boat a straight course, one hundred feet wide, from the start to the finish, with buoys 660 feet apart, thus providing against any possibility of a foul. The Saratoga association is to provide a steamer for the umpire, making 12 miles an hour, and is also to lay sidewalk all the way from Saratoga to the lake.

The Princeton Regatta between the class crews will occur on the 22d. The place for the race has not yet been selected.

GLEE CLUB IN NEW YORK.—On April 16th a large and demonstrative audience, comprising many friends of Princeton, greeted the Glee Club in Association Hall. All the pieces were well received and many were *encored*. Experience seems to indicate that the Club do better when they stick to College songs. The Little Lamb which Mary Had, The Mouldering Body of John Brown, The Call for Generosity in the matter of Peanuts are the themes that wear, and the Club do not need to steal the thunder of the Opera or any classical music to hold their audiences. And yet, The Soldiers Farewell, by the Quartette was given with excellent effect. The Image of the Rose was heartily *encored*, but owing, no doubt, to Mr. Fleming's modesty, the Club declined to respond. The delicacies of "Van Amburgh" were relished as heartily as usual and met with no remonstrance save in the gesture of the leader who in this connection does seem to care just about "a darn."

The Nassau rocket was given with the usual vim at the close of the entertainment. The club are to be congratulated on the success which they have met, and yet this would have been greatly enhanced both in New York and in Brooklyn had greater pains been taken to announce the entertainment. A cordial invitation to sing in Plymouth church has been extended to the club which will be accepted early in May. Prof. T. E. Perkins appeared as conductor.

BASE BALL.—We have received a timely article on this subject which, owing to a miscalculation in the Voice of the Students, we are unable to publish. This article strongly deprecates the neglect of practice on the part of the nine and laments that for this purpose up to the present time not a single game has been arranged. This fact must show mismanagement or neglect somewhere and we hope that the directors will see to it that opportunities may be afforded for practice so that Princeton may compete at least on equal footing with her antagonists. For many years past the nine has held a prominent place in the field. This year at an early day they will be obliged to meet both Harvard and Yale at home. Both these nines have long been at work and under the practice at times of leading professional clubs. Several of the Princeton men are also training for the college regatta—as well as retaining their place among the nine—and it should be a matter of careful consideration that in so many different pursuits, that one, where we compete with other colleges should not be neglected.

We are aware that there was some difficulty in securing the grounds for this year but this was long since removed and no effort was made previous to vacation to put them in working condition. May the time lost in preparation be made up now in assiduous practice so that Princeton may compete honorably in her contests and retrieve some of the lost honors of last year.

The committees appointed to conduct the examinations for the Inter-Collegiate representatives in accordance with the rules elsewhere published are as follows: In Mathematics, J. T. Duffield, D.D., S. Alexander, LL.D., W. H. Green, D.D., LL.D.; in Greek, H. C. Cameron, Ph.D., W. A. Packard, Ph.D., C. A. Aiken, D.D.

A letter received at Princeton and forwarded to the proper committee has resulted in the following announcement:

APRIL 17, 1875.—Through the liberality of James J. H. Gregory, Esq., of Marblehead, Mass., the Inter-Collegiate Literary Association has been authorized to offer an additional prize of One Hundred Dollars for the best essay on the following subject:

“Arbitration, instead of war, as the means for settling disputes between nations.”

This competition will take place under the rules announced in a previous circular.

THOS. WENTWORTH HIGGINSON,

JAMES T. FIELDS,

RICH'D GRANT WHITE, Judges.

The Gymnastic contest will take place on the eighth of May. Messrs. Drayton and C. Alexander offer the first and second prizes which are to consist of gold medals and are to be awarded for general excellence. The third medal will be presented from the proceeds of the exhibition. The number of contestants will be ten. The best music that can be secured will be provided for this occasion. The Judges of the contest are Messrs. J. Dulles, '73, R. Hall, '73 and A. Marquand, '74.

## EXCHANGES.

*Yale Courant, Hamilton Literary Monthly, Trinity Tablet, Harvard Advocate, Virginia University Magazine, High School (Omaha), Magenta, Yale Record, Yale Lit., Williams Athenæum, University Herald, Forest and Stream, Dartmouth, Bowdoin Orient, Targum, High School Budget, Oberlin Review, University Review, Cornell Era, College Mercury, Acta Columbiana, Archangel, Lafayette Monthly, Normal Monthly, Georgia Univ. Magazine, Scribner's.*

The eagerness of the fledgeling in pen feathers to "rush to print" is nowhere so well exemplified as in the exchanges. There is so much that carries us back to the days when school compositions were garbled out of encyclopædias too dull to interest and not absurd enough to amuse. Even the Harvard papers are not as interesting as might be expected, did not their loud complaint about their fare convince us of the intimate connection between matter and mind.

The *Harvard Advocate* keeps up its reputation for superior college poetry. Some of it, unlike most college poetry, we confess, is worth reading. The Harvard "Burns," however, has the dialect but not the inspiration of the "plough-boy." In "The Week" the editors discuss the Faculty and the college fare. They receive the edict of the former against advertised concert with the same resigned air with which Calvinists swallow predestination. They can't see why, but suppose it is all for the best. An article entitled "The Dinner Table" which deprecates the villainous habit of rushing through meals reminds us of one of our own number, whose landlady kindly offered to hand his dinner out of the window to save him the trouble of coming in.

In the *Dartmouth* is an article entitled The Cave of Poetry (a sort of literary cave of Adullam) in which are caricatures of Bret Harte, Edgar A. Poe and others. It is a style of doggerel which makes a college paper, more entertaining than do many of the flights which are a little too deep for ordinary mortals who have never imbibed the waters of Hippocrene. In an article entitled "The Next Regatta" the question is asked; "Why is it that Dartmouth has always been the fourth among competing crews?" We should think that killing stroke had something to do with it last year. Biglin says they are the only college crew he ever trained that didn't come out first. The *Dartmouth* has a new department which consists of short biographical notes of its prominent alumni.

The *Oberlin Review* is always a curiosity. The continued allusions to the better half of that institution, associate the magazine with Josh Billings' hash which was too highly seasoned with hair pins.

The affection of Harvard and Yale for each other will crop out in their college papers. The *Yale Courant* states that "a region twenty-five miles square about the head of the Delaware river in New York, furnishes four of

Yale's editors." Whereupon the *Magenta* shows its compassion for that benighted district. "Why does the judgment of Providence fall so heavily on that unfortunate country? This is worse than the ice-gorge!"

The *Rutgers Targum* and *Bowdoin Orient* parade in their personals the names of their distinguished graduates from the year one (of their colleges). They should have saved some for the next time.

There will be four female graduates this year.—*University Review* (Woster). Would not their time have been spent more securely at least if not more profitably in a nunnery?

If the *Yale Courant* will take the trouble to refer back to our issue of December last it will discover a prophecy which we ventured with respect to it and which has found an emphatic consummation in the number now under our consideration. They were pleased, it will be remembered, to style the Inter-Collegiate Literary Contest "a grand spelling match." Of course they meant it as an epithet of contempt. We dared at the time to suggest that were a "spelling match" really instituted Yale would be the first to take part in it. We are surprised to see how near the truth we were. Behold the following from the *Courant* of March 27th, viz.—"It has been suggested that the students arrange a spelling match with the young ladies of the High School. By all means let the affair be agitated; let the talent of our unsuspected brilliant spellists show up now; and let the performance come off at Music Hall. We guarantee big profits." In future we would advise a little more consistency between Yale's professions and her actions. Would it be out of the way to wish her success in her match with the High School girls—her Inter-Collegiate Literary Contest? But we are too late! Five girls were left standing when all the students were "spelled down."

*Forest and Stream* is a most valuable addition to the sportsman's library. The number for March 25th, 1875 contains a table of close seasons for game in the United States during the year 1875-1876 which will be most timely to all owners of a dog and gun.

Union College has a formidable Boating Organization containing an Admiral, Vice Admiral, Board of Admiralty and a variety of Commodores, Captains and Committees, leading us almost to expect a line of battle-ships on the lake next Summer from Schenectady. Hamilton will probably have a full marine corps in emulation.

In the *Yale Record* for March 31st Ferry contributes two articles of interest to boating and athletic men. In one he suggests a plan for Yale by which boating advantages could be secured cheaper to a greater number of students by means of clubs. They have a system at Harvard by which Blakie furnishes boats to club members at a low rate and does all repairing himself. In another article there is some useful information to athletic men about suits, shoes, &c., and the place to purchase them.